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period. Such works as the Baths of Diocletian and the Basilica of Constantine should certainly be noticed.

The most interesting chapter in the volume (XII A) is not history but anthropology. It is called *The Asiatic Background*, and was written by T. Peisker, of Graz. It serves as a splendid introduction to the story of the conquest of Europe by Asiatic tribes. By showing the influences which climate and geography had on the nomads of Asia Professor Peisker is able to explain the peculiarities of the Huns and other Asiatics who continued to show the destroying and enslaving instincts of their nomad life in Asia.

Taking the volume as a whole, we may say that it maintains a high level of excellence. Some chapters stand out, however, as the work of great scholars—those by Reid, Gwatkin, Butler, Haverfield, Vinogradoff, and Peisker especially. There is a good balance in the emphasis placed on the three great topics developed, those of the state, the Church, the Teutons, and there is surprisingly little repetition and overlapping of accounts.

At the back of the book there is a rather full bibliography for each chapter, and a good set of maps. When the other volumes will appear, and how this international cooperation of scholars will be affected by the war, are still matters of conjecture. The first volume is certainly a credit to the undertaking. It does what the editors hope for it; it shows that the Roman Empire served as a "bulwark which for near 600 years kept back the threatening attacks of Teutonic and Altaian barbarism", while it also shows how a new world grew up behind it "to mould the nations of Europe into forms which have issued in richer and fuller developments of life and civilization than imperial Rome had ever known".

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

J. F. FERGUSON.

### THE ORIENTAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The Oriental Club of Philadelphia, founded on April 30, 1888, held its 190th meeting on the evening of January 13, 1916, at the Franklin Inn Club, Camac and St. James Streets. A paper was read by Rev. Dr. James Alan Montgomery, President of the Club and Professor of Hebrew at the University of Pennsylvania, on *The Archaeology of Jerusalem*.

But the meeting had as its special feature the testimonial to the Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, a Foundation Member of the Club, who retired from his position as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the end of 1915. This testimonial took the form of a volume of addresses in Oriental and ancient languages, written by members of the Club, and bound in full morocco, with the inscription on the outside, "The Oriental Club of Philadelphia to the Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, LL.D., 1888-1916". The addresses were of congratulatory nature, and in eighteen different languages, as follows: Sumerian, Assyrian, Phoenician, Hebrew, Aramaic, Classical Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Modern Arabic, Egyptian, Old Persian, Avestan, Sanskrit, Pali, Greek, Latin, Chinese, and Turkish. There is only one other similar volume known, a menu for the dinner of the Eighth International Congress of Orientalists, held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1889, where every one of the twenty items was accompanied by a

text in an Oriental language. But that was an international enterprise, while our Oriental Club is a small local organization with under thirty resident members and under fifteen non-resident members, yet succeeded in getting up a volume of addresses in eighteen languages, only one of which was not written by a member of the Club. All the addresses were written in the original alphabets, with a translation into English, and many of them were accompanied by transliterations as well.

The salutations in Greek and in Latin may interest the readers of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. The former was written by Professor William N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the form of a decree of the Oriental Club, modeled after an Athenian decree of the time of Demosthenes in phraseology and in inscriptional style.

Put into the normal method of writing Greek, this runs:

*Ἀγαθὴ τύχη. Ἐπειδὴ Μ. Σουλζβέργερος ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ εὖρους ἐγένετο καὶ ἔτη πολλὰ δικαστὴς δίκαιος γενόμενος νυνὶ δίκας δικάσας ἐπαύσατο, ἔδοξε τῇ ἐταιρείᾳ τῶν ἀνατολικὰ πράγματα ἀναζητούντων αὐτὸν ἐπαινέσαι καὶ αὐτῷ εὖχασθαι βίον μακρὸν τε καὶ εὐδαίμονα.*

The English version which accompanied this, was the following:

May good fortune attend this! Since M. Sulzberger has shown himself a good man and well disposed, and after proving himself a just judge for many years has now ceased deciding cases, the Oriental Club has decided to set the mark of its approval upon him and to pray that he may have long life and happiness.

The Latin address consisted of two elegiac distichs, written by Professor John C. Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania, and translated by him into English in the same meter:

*Iudici Severo atque Iusto.  
Iam tibi, iuste senex, iuris legumque perito,  
Muneribus vacuo, contigit alma quies.  
Nos socii gaudemus et omnia fausta precamur;  
Gaudent et fures improbitasque tumet.*

To the Severe and Just Judge.

Now to thee, just old man, an expert in law and the statutes,  
Free with thy duties well done, comes the sweet gift of repose  
We, thy companions, rejoice, and pray that good omens attend thee;  
Criminals also rejoice, wickedness swells and exults.

Twenty-two members of the Club and twenty guests were present at the meeting.

ROLAND G. KENT, *Secretary*.

### THE CAPTIVI IN LATIN AT WILSON COLLEGE

On December 6, the class in Roman Comedy at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, a class of seniors and juniors under Dr. Helen Bowerman, presented the *Captivi* of Plautus, in the original. During November a small part of each recitation period was given to the recital of parts. Meanwhile, the assignments of class work were somewhat shortened. During the last week before the performance there were three rehearsals of the entire play, one a dress rehearsal.

The production was, in every way, most creditable. The performers, realizing that they must make themselves understood through the medium of a foreign tongue, entered more heartily into the spirit of their parts than college students often do in giving a play in English. By their forceful expressions and gestures,